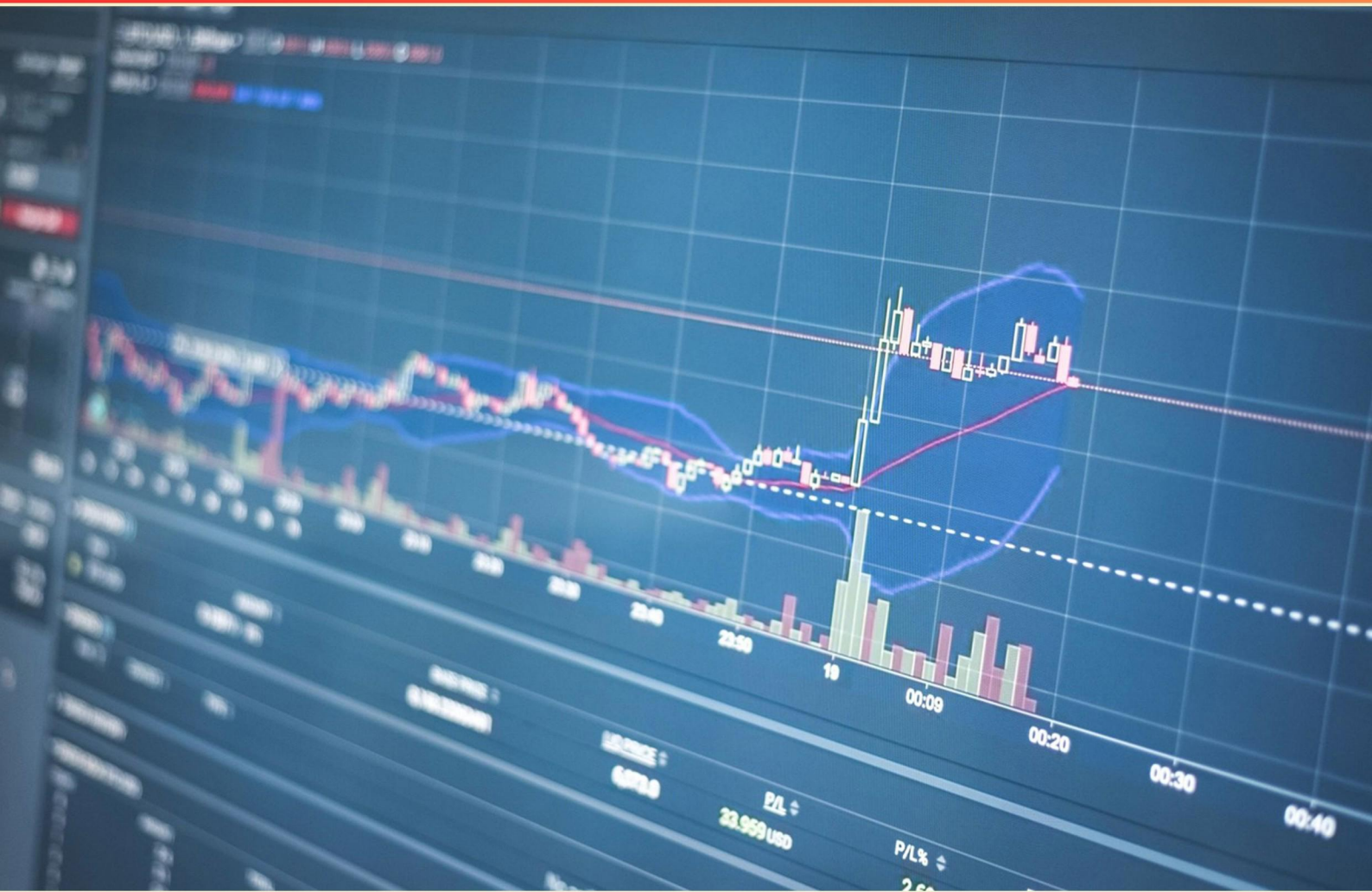


TABLEAU QUALIFIED ASSOCIATE ARCHITECT PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which command is used to restore backups in Tableau Server?**
 - A. tsm maintenance backup
 - B. tsm maintenance restore
 - C. tsm setting export
 - D. tsm syncgroup <group name>
- 2. How does identifying Stale Content benefit Tableau Server management?**
 - A. It helps to improve user access speed
 - B. It reduces overall storage costs
 - C. It allows for better optimization of dashboards
 - D. It identifies unused content and space usage
- 3. Which administrative view provides insights into stale content on the server?**
 - A. Actions by All Users
 - B. Stale Content
 - C. Ask Data Usage
 - D. Server Disk Space
- 4. Which API is responsible for sending an SMS upon data source refresh?**
 - A. Document API
 - B. Webhooks API
 - C. Analytics Extensions API
 - D. Extensions API
- 5. Which commands should be executed to free up disk space in Tableau?**
 - A. tsm maintenance cleanup and tsm maintenance ziplogs
 - B. tsm stop and tsm start
 - C. tsm config set and tsm deploy
 - D. tsm maintenance backup and tsm maintenance restore
- 6. What is the main purpose of the Analytics Extensions API?**
 - A. Integrate third-party databases into Tableau
 - B. Facilitate dynamic viz exploration and calculations
 - C. Manage user permissions effectively
 - D. Backup Tableau Server data

- 7. Which metric is used to evaluate Stats for Space Usage?**
- A. Total number of users
 - B. Average load time of workbooks
 - C. Total disk space consumed by workbooks and data sources
 - D. Total views accessed per user
- 8. Which of the following ports does NOT relate to PostgreSQL?**
- A. 5432
 - B. 8060
 - C. 3306
 - D. 8061
- 9. Which process is used to manage the execution of background tasks in Tableau Server?**
- A. File Store
 - B. Backgrounder
 - C. Elastic Server
 - D. Messaging Services
- 10. What essential action is required when using the Document API?**
- A. Delete outdated data sources
 - B. Update connection information in workbooks and data sources
 - C. Export visualizations in various formats
 - D. Install custom extensions

Answers

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1. B
2. D
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Which command is used to restore backups in Tableau Server?

- A. tsm maintenance backup
- B. tsm maintenance restore**
- C. tsm setting export
- D. tsm syncgroup <group name>

The command used to restore backups in Tableau Server is indeed "tsm maintenance restore." This command is specifically designed for the purpose of restoring a Tableau Server instance from a backup file created through the backup process. When you create a backup of your Tableau Server environment, it captures the current state of the server, including the configurations, user data, and workbooks. When it becomes necessary to revert to this previous state—due to issues like data corruption, unintentional deletions, or other problems—the "tsm maintenance restore" command allows administrators to effectively bring the Tableau Server back to that saved state by using the specified backup file. Using this command ensures that the entire server environment, including its configurations and content, is accurately restored. This is crucial for maintaining operational continuity and protecting valuable data within Tableau. The other commands mentioned serve different purposes; for example, the command related to maintenance backup is intended for performing backup operations, while those that deal with settings and synchronization of groups do not relate to backup restoration processes. Therefore, a correct understanding of the specific command for restoration is essential in the context of Tableau Server administration.

2. How does identifying Stale Content benefit Tableau Server management?

- A. It helps to improve user access speed
- B. It reduces overall storage costs
- C. It allows for better optimization of dashboards
- D. It identifies unused content and space usage**

Identifying stale content is crucial for effective Tableau Server management because it allows administrators to recognize unused content and understand space usage. Stale content refers to reports, dashboards, or data sources that have not been accessed or interacted with over a specified period. By pinpointing this content, organizations can make informed decisions about which items to archive or delete, thus streamlining the server. This process ensures that only valuable, actively used content persists, which can improve overall server performance and resource allocation. Moreover, it highlights areas where space may be reclaimed, thereby enhancing data management practices and ensuring that the server runs efficiently. In the realm of data governance, identifying stale content also aids compliance efforts by facilitating better oversight of what data is actively utilized versus what is extraneous.

3. Which administrative view provides insights into stale content on the server?

- A. Actions by All Users
- B. Stale Content**
- C. Ask Data Usage
- D. Server Disk Space

The view that provides insights into stale content on the server is the one focused specifically on stale content. This administrative view allows administrators to monitor and manage resources by identifying items that have not been interacted with or refreshed within a certain period. By utilizing this information, organizations can optimize their Tableau Server by removing or archiving content that is no longer relevant or used. This can help improve server performance and ensure that the workspace remains clutter-free, aiding users in locating the most relevant and up-to-date information for their analysis. In contrast, the other views serve different purposes: tracking actions taken by all users, analyzing Ask Data interactions, and monitoring disk space usage do not provide specific insights into content that is stale. Each of these views has its own focus, which is unrelated to identifying and managing outdated content on the server.

4. Which API is responsible for sending an SMS upon data source refresh?

- A. Document API
- B. Webhooks API**
- C. Analytics Extensions API
- D. Extensions API

The Webhooks API is specifically designed to send notifications based on events, such as data source refreshes. This API allows Tableau Server or Tableau Online to send HTTP POST requests to a specified endpoint whenever a designated event occurs, which can include actions like data source refreshes. By utilizing webhooks, you can easily set up a system to trigger SMS notifications or any other types of alerts when specific events take place in your Tableau environment. The other APIs serve different purposes; for instance, the Document API is used primarily for creating, manipulating, and managing Tableau document files. The Analytics Extensions API allows developers to integrate external analytics services into Tableau, enabling advanced analytical capabilities. The Extensions API facilitates the creation of interactive elements within Tableau dashboards but does not handle notifications or alerts directly. Hence, the Webhooks API stands out as the correct choice for sending SMS alerts upon data source refresh events.

5. Which commands should be executed to free up disk space in Tableau?

- A. tsm maintenance cleanup and tsm maintenance ziplogs**
- B. tsm stop and tsm start
- C. tsm config set and tsm deploy
- D. tsm maintenance backup and tsm maintenance restore

The choice that involves executing the commands "tsm maintenance cleanup" and "tsm maintenance ziplogs" is the most relevant for freeing up disk space in Tableau. The "tsm maintenance cleanup" command is specifically designed to remove unnecessary files and can help clear out old data, logs, or temporary files that may be consuming disk space. This command targets various maintenance tasks that are vital for managing storage effectively. Additionally, the "tsm maintenance ziplogs" command compresses log files, which also aids in reducing the amount of space they occupy on the disk. By zipping these logs, the command allows for more efficient storage management and ensures that logs remain accessible but do not take up excessive space. Together, these commands provide a comprehensive approach to disk space management within Tableau, making them essential tools for maintaining optimal system performance and storage capacity.

6. What is the main purpose of the Analytics Extensions API?

- A. Integrate third-party databases into Tableau
- B. Facilitate dynamic viz exploration and calculations**
- C. Manage user permissions effectively
- D. Backup Tableau Server data

The main purpose of the Analytics Extensions API is to facilitate dynamic visualization exploration and calculations within Tableau. This API allows developers to create and integrate advanced analytics capabilities into Tableau dashboards. By using this API, they can provide users with the ability to perform complex calculations and engage with visualizations in a more interactive manner. One of the key features of the Analytics Extensions API is its capacity to connect Tableau with external analytical tools or services, enhancing Tableau's own capabilities with advanced algorithms or data processing functionalities that may not be available natively. This leads to a richer user experience by allowing for dynamic input and the visualization of results based on real-time calculations, ultimately enabling users to explore data insights more deeply and perform customized analytics. In contrast, the other options focus on different functionalities that are not the primary goal of the Analytics Extensions API. Integrating third-party databases would typically involve different connectors and APIs, while managing user permissions pertains more to Tableau Server administrative functions. Backing up Tableau Server data is also unrelated, as it deals with data management, not analytics enhancements.

7. Which metric is used to evaluate Stats for Space Usage?

- A. Total number of users
- B. Average load time of workbooks
- C. Total disk space consumed by workbooks and data sources**
- D. Total views accessed per user

The metric that is used to evaluate Stats for Space Usage is the total disk space consumed by workbooks and data sources. This is important because it provides a clear picture of how much storage Tableau content is utilizing on the server or in the cloud environment. By monitoring total disk space consumption, administrators can make informed decisions regarding resource allocation, data management strategies, and performance optimizations. Disk space usage is a critical factor to consider, especially in environments with limited storage capacity, as it directly affects performance and the ability to scale usage over time. Understanding how much space is being used allows organizations to manage their resources efficiently and ensure they can support the data needs of users without encountering storage limitations or performance degradation. In contrast, other metrics such as the total number of users, average load time of workbooks, or total views accessed per user, while useful for understanding system usage and performance, do not provide insights specifically related to space utilization. Therefore, focusing on the total disk space consumed offers the most relevant information for evaluating space usage within the Tableau environment.

8. Which of the following ports does NOT relate to PostgreSQL?

- A. 5432
- B. 8060
- C. 3306**
- D. 8061

PostgreSQL, which is an advanced relational database system, typically operates on port 5432. This is the default port for PostgreSQL services. Therefore, when considering which of the provided ports does not relate to PostgreSQL, 3306 is significant because it is the default port used by MySQL, a different database management system. While ports 8060 and 8061 are also not associated with PostgreSQL, they are generic ports that are sometimes used for various applications or services, making them less relevant in a direct comparison. However, 3306 has a well-established association with MySQL, highlighting it as the option that distinctly does not relate to PostgreSQL. Thus, it stands out among the choices given.

9. Which process is used to manage the execution of background tasks in Tableau Server?

- A. File Store
- B. Backgrounder**
- C. Elastic Server
- D. Messaging Services

The process used to manage the execution of background tasks in Tableau Server is known as the Backgrounder. This component is essential for running scheduled tasks, such as extract refreshes, subscriptions, and other automated processes, without interfering with the performance of interactive user requests. When tasks are scheduled in Tableau Server, the Backgrounder takes charge of executing them in the background. This helps ensure that users can continue to interact with dashboards and reports without experiencing delays caused by heavy data processing. In Tableau Server architecture, each task handled by the Backgrounder can be monitored for its status, which allows administrators to efficiently manage the workload and troubleshoot issues related to scheduled jobs. The effectiveness of the Backgrounder is critical for maintaining optimal server performance and ensuring timely data updates for users. Understanding the role of the Backgrounder is crucial for Tableau administrators, as efficient task management directly impacts the user experience and the timeliness of data presented in visualizations.

10. What essential action is required when using the Document API?

- A. Delete outdated data sources
- B. Update connection information in workbooks and data sources**
- C. Export visualizations in various formats
- D. Install custom extensions

The essential action required when using the Document API is to update connection information in workbooks and data sources. The Document API provides capabilities for programmatically interacting with Tableau workbooks, allowing users to modify elements like connections to data sources. If the data source details, such as server name or database credentials, change, the Document API can be used to quickly update this information across multiple workbooks. This functionality is crucial in environments where data connections are frequently adjusted, ensuring that reports and dashboards remain functional without needing to manually update each one. The other options relate to different functionalities within Tableau, but they do not accurately reflect the primary purpose of the Document API. Deleting outdated data sources typically involves managing the content directly within Tableau Server or Desktop rather than through the Document API. Exporting visualizations is usually handled through different export functionalities in Tableau rather than through the Document API. Installing custom extensions pertains to the integration of additional functionality into Tableau, a process separate from the capabilities provided by the Document API.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://tableauqualassocarchitect.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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